NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH READ IN JOINT SESSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

GIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ENTHUSIASTICALLY CON-GRATULATES LORD SALISBURY ON THE NE-

GOTIATION OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

London, Jan. 19 .- To-day's scenes in Parliament contrasted strongly with the opening sesion a year ago, when there was intense on the part of the public to learn the precise terms in which American questions were referred to in the Queen's Speech and Lord Salisbury's explanatory remarks. Everything had been forecast accurately this year, and the congratulations exchanged between the front benches of both houses on the Arbitration Treaty had a perfunctory sound. The heartlest words spoken on this subject were Sir William Harcourt's. He fairly overwhelmed Lord Salisbury with praise for his success in negotiating a treaty so benigant in its influence and wholesome in principle. With real eloquence he described the century as opening with universal war and closing with this sign of peace, and he hailed arbitration as the happiest augury of the Queen's year. Lord Kimberley's reference to arbitration was quieter in tone and Lord Sallsbury contented himse with a general expression of satisfaction over

esults of pacific diplomacy.

opening debates on the address from the ne opening under the consciousness of his responsibility having succeeded a man of wit like Lord

Rosebery.

Lord Salisbury's single important statement was an admission that Khartoum would be reconquered for the Khedive. Sir William Harcourt was in good debating form, and was agressive both on the Irish taxation question and on the Government's education compromise. The Liberals seemed in better spirits than the Con-

on the Government's education in the Children to be hung up for the session as his Mr. Chamberlain's social programme seems to have disappeared altogether. Nothing is now said about pensions for old age or State aid for enabling workmen to buy their cottages. The Government, which has a great majority, seems incapable of ordering large policies. It thinks the country needs nothing so much as rest from social agitation, so it continues to administer anodynes and opiates. The session promises to be an unusually sleepy time.

I. N. F.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK AND AN

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

London, Jan. 19.—Parliament reassembled today, and the members of the House of Commons as usual proceeded to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all of the other Powers continue to be of a friendly character. The appalling massacres which have taken place in Constantinople and other parts of the Ottoman dominions have called for the special attention of the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing the considerations which induced the Powers to make the present condition of the Ottoman Empire the subject of special consultation by the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople. The conferences of the six Ambassadors to the Porte are still proceeding. The action undertaken by the Khedive of Zgypt against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, have wen back the fertile provinces of Dongola to civilization by operations which were conducted with remarkable skill, and the way has been opened for a further advance whenever such a step is judged to be desirable.

My Government have discussed with the United States as a friend of Venezuela, the terms My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with

step is judged to be desirable.

My Government have discussed with the United States, as a friend of Venezuela, the terms under which the pending questions of a disputed frontier between that Republic and British Guiana may be amicably submitted to arbitration. An arrangement has been arrived at with that Government which will, I trust, effect an adjustment of the existing controversies without excepting to risk the interests of any colonists who

ment of the existing controversies without expesing to risk the interests of any colonists who have established rights in the disputed territory. It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States, by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have further value in commending to other Powers the consideration of the principle by which the danger of war may be notably abated.

The rebellion in Matabeleland and Mashonalard has been repressed by the steadfastness and courage of the settlers, reinforced by my troops and volunteers, both of the English and Dutch reces. I deplore the loss of valuable lives which these operations have entailed.

The depressed condition of the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies has seriously affected their prosperity. I have appointed a commission to investigate the causes, and, if possible, to suggest means of amelioration.

It is with much regret and with feelings of the deepest sympathy that I have heard that owing to the failure of the autumn rains scarcity and famine affect a large portion of India. My Government in that country is making every effort to mitigate the suffering and lessen the calamity by development of railways and irrigation works. The forethought given through a long series of years to the preparation of the most effective arrangements for alleviating distress caused by famine makes their task more hopeful than in the case of previous visitations. My people throughout my dominions of the most effective arrangements for alleviating distress caused by famine makes their task more hopeful than in the case of previous visitations. My people throughout my dominions at home and in India have been invited to second with their liberality the exertions of the Government. Papers showing the extent of the famine and the measures taken to relieve the suffering will be laid before you.

A plague has also made its appearance in Bombay and Karachee, and, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the local authorities, it shows no signs of decrease. I have directed my Government to take the most stringent measures for the eradication of the pestilence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates of the year will be laid before you. While desirous of guarding against undue expenditure. I have felt that the present condition of the world will not permit you to depart from the spirit of prudent foresight in which you have, during recent years, provided for the defence of the Empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen: A measure for the promotion of primary education by securing the maintenance of voluntary schools will be laid before you, and if time permits you will be invited to consider further proposals for educational legislation.

It is desirable to make better provisions for

vited to consider further proposals for educational legislation.

It is desirable to make better provisions for the compensation of working people who suffer from accidents, and a bill with that object in view will be submitted to you.

Your consent will be asked to provisions which in the judgment of the military authorities are required for the efficiency of the military defences of the Empire.

A bill will also be submitted to you to improve the arrangements for the water supply of the

arrangements for the water supply of the

etropolis. In order to promote the interests of agricult-In order to promote the interests of agriculture, which are of paramount importance in Ireland, you will be asked to consider a bill to establish a Board of Agriculture, and further legislative proposals will be brought before you fit the time at your disposal is sufficient for the purpose. Bills admitting the evidence of accused persons, amending the law in respect of bills of sale and the registration of land, for revising the acts in respect of the formation of limited companies, as amendment to the Agricultural Holdings Act in Great Britain, the exclusion of goods manufactured in prisons in cultural Holdings Act in Great Britain, the ex-clusion of goods manufactured in prisons in other countries, the establishment of reforma-lories for inebriates and for amending the exist-ing procedure in respect of private bills coming from Scotland and Ireland have been prepared. I heartily commend your important delibera-tions to the guidance of Almighty God.

CONGRATULATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

London, Jan. 19.-The benches of the House of Commons were crowded with members and the galieries were packed with privileged spec-Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colenies, and Sir William Harcourt, the leader of Powers.

prolonged cheers as they entered the Chaufber. After the Queen's speech had been read by the speaker, Viscount Folkestone, member for the

South Division of Wiltshire, moved the address in reply, and in the course of his remarks referred to the approaching completion of the sixticth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and expressed hope that the event, so unique in the annals of the country, would be befittingly celebrated.

Sir William Harcourt said that the most important as well as the most satisfactory statement contained in the Queen's speech was the reference made to the relations between Great

reference made to the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He heartily congratulated the Government upon the conclusion of the differences regarding Venezuela, and gave them unstinted praise for the general arbitration treaty which was recently signed by the British Ambassador at Washington and the American Secretary of State. Sir William's remarks were received with cheers.

Sir William Harcourt, continuing his remarks, said that there could not be a better celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign than that her Government should be among the first of the nations to set the example of settling differences by arbitration. He denounced the Nile campaign, and asked the Government to justify their Egyptian policy. In regard to Armenia he was glad to hear that the Government had abandoned hostility to Russia in the matter.

Government leader in the House, made a speech in which he spoke of the Anglo-American Ar-bitration Treaty in terms similar to those em-ployed by Prime Minister Salisbury in the House of Lords, and his references to the subject

ployed by Prime Minister Salisbury in the House of Lords, and his references to the subject were greeted with cheers.

Treating of other matters that would come before the House, Mr. Balfour intimated that the Government would, at a future date, deal with the question of the financial relation; between Great Britain and Ireland. In the mean time he felt it necessary to say that there were large matters which the former Commission had been bound to investigate, but which it had refused to do. The Government would therefore take measures to effect such an investigation and would shortly announce the terms upon which the investigating body would be appointed. He also intimated that the Government would afford a chance for the House to debate the subject after the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech had been finished and before the budget should be taken up.

Edward Blake (Liberal), member for the South Division of Longford, accordingly withdrew a motion regarding the Irish taxation question which he had proposed as an amendment to the address.

At a meeting of the members of the Irish National party in Parliament, held to-day, John Dillon, M. P. for East Mayo, was re-elected party leader.

SALISBURY ON ARBITRATION

THE BRITISH PREMIER DISCUSSES THE TREATY WITH THIS COUNTRY.

HE THINKS IT WILL DIMINISH THE RISK OF WAR AND SEAL THE FPIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE

large attendance of peers at the opening of the House of Lords, which met at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The lately appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, and the recently created Bishop of London, the scribed oath as members of the upper chamber. bridge occupied a cross bench, and the galleries were filled with the wives and daughters of peers.

United States Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. After the Speech from the Throne, the customary ad-Marquis of Bath, who was attired in the uniform of an officer of the Yeomen of the Guard. The

motion was seconded by Lord Kenyon. chosen as the leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords in the place of Lord Rosebery, resigned, eretted that Lord Rosebery wa ing on other matters, he congratulated Lord Salisbury upon the success of his negotiations with the United States. In regard to Turkey, he said that he felt impelled to ask if the treaty of

Prime Minister Salisbury said he regretted Lord Rosebery's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party for the moment. He paid a high tribute to Lord Rosebery's patriotic policy. as shown in his speech upon the occasion of his retirement, and then proceeded to defend the consistent policy of the Conservatives. The Government, he declared, had not initiated the anti-Russian policy of 1878. It was the Crimean War that initiated it, but the Powers were now generally agreed that if reforms were not granted in Armenia material pressure would be applied to the Sultan by the rest of Europe. There were slightly different wordings, he said, in the communication of the Powers in regard to the way it should be done, but all of them were convinced that unless the Sultan should introduce genuine and effective reforms the worst results must

In regard to the Nile campaign, the Fremier said that Dongola was taken because it was on the route to Khartoum, which place must eventually be taken from the Dervishes. He repeated that it was the intention of the British Government to reconquer the Soudan for Egypt.

In regard to the Treaty of Arbitration just concluded with the United States, he said, he could not speak fully on the subject, because the agreement had not yet been ratified. Still, he would say that the people must not think that they were living in a millennial dispensation. He hoped, however, that something would be done to diminish the risk of war. He would not say that the treaty would remove the greatest risks of war, or restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck, but the policy with the United States was full of an infinite number of small differences which, sometimes exaggerated, caused irritation and enmity. The formation of a tribunal of arbitration would settle these differences and keep on friendly terms the two nations, who understand each

ly terms the two nations, who understand each other so well that unless they are friends they are almost certain to be enemies.

Another advantage would be derived from the treaty in this respect: A Minister dealing with a subject involving the benor of his country, or which some persons calm involves its honor, has to think how to furnish an account of the transaction which will soothe the jingoes. Arbitration would be a bulwark for such a Minister, for it would be impossible to say he had trifled with the honor of the country if he said he had submitted the matter to the decision of an impartial tribunal.

mitted the matter to the decision of an impartial tribunal.

Lord Salisbury pictured the nations groaning under excessive armaments, and deciared that the Government believed the measure they had taken was valuable in that it would lead to the gradual disappearance of vast armaments before the growth of the tendency to substitute judicial decisions for the coarse arbitrament of war. This would be something to look back upon.

In conclusion Lord Salisbury said: "I hope that the effort, small as it is, will be so successful will be made."

The Prime Minister was heartly cheered when he finished his speech.

Lord Castletown (Liberal) gave notice that he would raise the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

The address in reply to the Queen's Speech was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

Stockholm, Jan. 19.-The Riksdag, or State As-

the Opposition in the House, were greeted with MR. LAUTERBACH IN CANTON MASON WINS IN ILLINOIS

HE SPEAKS FOR THE REPUBLICAN OR-GANIZATION OF NEW-YORK.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT INFORMED THAT THE "MACHINE" WOULD LIKE TO BE CON-

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 19.-The visit of Edward Lauterbach to Canton to-day stirred the interest

of the politicians to an unwonted degree. It had been reported that Mr. Platt himself was coming, but it seems that Mr. Lauterbach was authorized to represent, as he expressed it, "the whole of the Republican organization of New-York, from the Governor to the Senator-elect." so there was really no occasion for Mr. Platt to

Mr. Lauterbach came out on the same train with Abner McKinley, W. J. Arkell and Hamilton, the cartoonist. They went at once to the McKinley residence, and Mr. Lauterbach had an hour's talk with Major McKinley.

"We discussed the New-York situation," said Mr. Lauterbach later, "and I did most of the talking. I told Major McKinley that the organization was acting as a unit in political matters, and that we wanted to maintain the power and prestige of the party in New-York and in Greater New-York, and that we wanted to maintain cordial relations with the National Administration. I did not say that we would oppose this or that man, but intimated that I hoped appointments would be made which would not be objectionable to the organization." "What was said about the Cabinet?" was

asked. "The Cabinet," said Mr. Lauterbach, "was the main topic of conversation. Several names were discussed, and I am firmly of the opinion that New-York will have a place in Major Mc-Kinley's Cabinet. I do not know who will be appointed, and I do not know what place will be given New-York, but I dare say it will be Secretary of the Navy, and I think the leading possibility is General Stewart L. Woodford, though Sereno E. Payne, J. Sloat Fassett and Benjamin F. Tracy are high on the list of possibilities. General Horace Porter was also mentioned. All of these men, I take it, would be acceptable to the organization."

the organization."
"Does Mr. Platt desire a place in the Cabinet?" was asked.
"He does not." answered Mr. Lauterbach.
"He is thoroughly well satisfied with his present pesition. He has so far as I know no thought about the Cabinet."

Mr. Arkeil lunched with Major McKinley and had a pleasant talk of a general nature, and Mr. Hamilton made a number of sketches. Mr. Lauterbach was not included in the invitation to

luncheon.

Major McKinley is much engrossed with the Ohio situation, and is waiting for the Senatorial contests in one or two States to come to an end before he finishes his Cabinet. It was said on the Cabinet would

before he finishes his Cabinet. It was said on good authority to-night that the Cabinet would probably be finished by the end of next week.

Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, came to Canton late this afternoon, and dined with the President-elect. Mr. Spooner, who has just received the caucus nomination for the United States Senate, came here to talk about Henry C. Payne for the Cabinet. Mr. Spooner thinks the active Republicans of the State desire the appointment of Mr. Payne to the Cabinet. Mr. Payne is opposed, however, by the followers of ex-Governor Hoard, and it is by no means certain that Wisconsin will be represented in the Cabinet.

J. W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, was a caller at Major McKinley's this evening. He suggested the appointment of St. John Boyle, of Louisville, to the post of Attorney-General, but it is not believed that the President-elect contemplates the selection of a Cabinet officer from Kentucky. To-night, for the first time since his nomination, Major McKinley was present at the Opera House. He went with Mrs. McKinley and a number of friends to listen to a concert, and his appearance was greeted with applaces.

appearance was greeted with applause.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR DIVORCED PERSONS.

HUNDREDS OF DECREES IN OKLAHOMA TO RE CANCELLED BECAUSE COSTS HAVE NOT BEEN PAID

people who secured divorces in Oklahoma slipped out of the Territory without paying the costs. A section of the Oklahoma law little known provides that no divorce granted in the Territory shall be valid unless the costs are all paid, and when a divorce is granted it becomes effective for either party only when the costs have been fully satisfied, no matter against whom assessed.

Hundreds of such decrees on the court records will soon be cancelled, and, as the majority of the parties have since been remarried, it will leave them guilty of bigamy and open to criminal prosecution.

MERCURY FALLS SIXTY DEGREES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE. Lancaster, N. H., Jan. 19.-Yesterday at 11 a. m

Lancaster, N. H., Jan. 19.—Yesterday at 11 a. m. rain was failing and the mercury was 44 above zero. This morning it was 16 below zero, a change of sixty degrees in eighteen hours. At Jefferson this morning it was 21 below; Whitefield, 18 below. Graveton, 25 below.

Caisis, Me., Jan. 19.—At 8 o'clock last night the rain ceased and the wind shifted to northwest. The thermometer fell rapidly until 6 o'clock this morning, when it registered 20 below. There has been no day equal to it in severity since "cold Friday" in 1861.

WHOLESALE DEATH IN THE STOKEHOLE.

A PRENCH STEAMER IN THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro brings news that one of the boilers of the French steamer Sachalien exploded while the vessel was off the Chinese coast, on December 2, bound from Singapore for Hong-Kong. Eleven of the stokers in the fireroom and one of the engineers were killed instantly by the explosion or by the excluding steam. The chief staker was both. scalding steam. The chief stoker was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterward, and four other firemen died the next day as a result The vessel was crowded with passengers, and

The vessel was crowded with passengers, and for a time there was the wildest confusion on board. The passengers had just assembled in the saloon for dinner when there came a loud report like that of a cannon from the direction of the engine-room. The deck beams were torn up. Gratings were sent fiving in the air, and the steamer trembled from stem to stern. A dense cloud of steam and smoke issued from the naturnes and there was a deafening roar of escaping steam.

The officers of the vessel, who were on the decks, rushed to their places at the lifeboats, and from the cabins came screaming women and shouting men, all believing that they were fighting for their lives. It was some time before order could be restored and the extent of the disaster was ascertained. As soon as the steam had cleared away men were sent below into the stokehole. Eleven of the Lascar firemen lay about the floor before the ruined boiler, dead or writhing in the last gasp, with their flesh parholled by the terrific bath of superheated steam in which the explosion had plunged them. Ten other firemen, who were in the stokehole, were badly burned. Four of them died during the night following the explosion. The dead fremen and engineers were burled at sea.

TO HONOR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

HEEE ENGLISH MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO SAN

ceived to have the British vessels Pheasant, Comus and Imperiouse rendezvous here about February 24, to participate in a big water carnival to be held in the bay of San Diego in honor of Rear-Admiral Beardslee. United States Navy, commander of the North Pacific Squadron, who will retire from the Navy on that date. The parade will be an imposing affair, in which will participate military detachments from all Southern California cities, and soilors and marines from the United States ships Oregon, Philadelphia, Monterey, Monadnock, Adams and Albatross, and the British ships Pheasant, Comus and Imperieuse, making upward of 6,000 men in the parade. A grand international naval review, to be participated in by the ships of both navies, under charge of Rear-Admiral Beardslee, is also contemplated. The Pheasant salls for Acapuleo on Saturday and will return in February. The Monterey is expected to-morrow, the Comus will arrive from the south in a few days, and the Imperieuse, now at Esoulmalt, will be here on February L. 24, to participate in a big water carnival to be held

yesterday, but he intends to start home to-day. He was detained here by business. He repeated emphatically that he would not decide anything about the Senatorship until he got home and ascertained just what the actual conditions were. He would make up his mind when he received

NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENA-TOR BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

LORIMER WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF THE EX-FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE-TO BE

Springfield, III., Jan. 19.-William E. Mason was to-night nominated by acclamation for the United States Senate to succeed John M. Palmer. dates withdrawing when it became apparent that ceiving enough votes to make him the nominee. At noon to-morrow he will receive the votes of the Republicans at the joint session of the



WILLIAM E. MASON.

General Assembly, and on March 4 he will take

could not hold the Cook County forces, and it transferred his allegiance from Lorimer to Hitt. The Cook County members, however, refused to olerate a man outside of Cook County when it

never viewed Lorimer's candidacy with approval. Among those present were Dr. Jamiemigee, and State Treasurer Hertz, who were ponsible for the withdrawal of Madden from

imer.

Lorimer's chances were discussed at length, and by no combination suggested could he hope for Senatorial success. He made a short address and thanked the members for their loyalty, and said he had decided to withdraw. He released his friends from any obligations, and suggested that it would please him if they would go to Mr. Mason.

As soon as Mr. Carr heard of the result he withdrew and tendered his support to Mason. When the joint caucus met it was conceded that Mr. Mason would be nominated on the first ballot, but even that was not necessary, as he received the nomination by acclamation.

William E. Mason was born in Franklinville. moved to lows when he was a boy, and when he was twenty-one years old be settled in Chicago, which has since been his home. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar. He early became interested in politics, and before he was thirty years old Mr. Mason was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois. In 1882 he was elected a member of the State Senate. In his career in the Legislature he won a reputation for ability and good judgment, which was confirmed by his subsequent career in Congress, which began in 1888, when he was elected from the IIId Illinois District. He was re-elected in 1890, Mr. Mason scon became one of the most prominent members of the House from his excellence as a speaker and delater, and especially from his ready wit, which was frequently exercised, both in the debates and

A SILVER SENATOR FROM DELAWARE. RICHARD R. KENNEY ELECTED BY THE DEMO-

CRATS-REPUBLICANS STAND BY MR. DUPONT. Legislature this morning voted separately for United States Senator, and Richard R. Kenney, the selection of last night's Democratic caucus, received all the votes cast. The two branches will

vote in joint session to-morrow. Kenney is a free-silver main. He so declared to-day. The four Republicans in the Senate and the one Republican member of the House refused to vote for Senator to-day. They contead that Mr. Dupont is entitled to his seat. Mr. Dupont was chosen by the Legislature last year, but the United States Senate refused to admit him to his seat.

The "rump" House this morning voted for J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator, but the "rump" Senate did not meet. They will vote in joint session to-morrow.

General Kenney was a member of the Democratic National Committee, and supported Bryan. He was born at Little Creek Hundred, Sussex County, September 9, 1856; was graduated at Hobart College, New-York, in 1877; went to Texas and taught school there and in Virginia in 1878. He studied law with the late Chancelor Saulsbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1881, was State Librarian in 1883 and Adjutant-General, under Governor Biggs, in 1857.

E. W. Tunnel was inaugurated as Governor in the courthouse at noon to-day.

A MAJORITY FOR MR. PRITCHARD. BOTH HOUSES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGIS-

LATURE BALLOT FOR SENATOR. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 19.-The balloting for Sepator

to-day resulted as follows: In the Senate-Pritchard (Rep.), 24; Thompson (Pop.), 18; Daughton (Dem.), 7. In the House-Pritchard, 62; Thompson, 24; Daugh-

In the House—Pritchard, 82, thompson, 24, Daughton, 37.
Total—Pritchard, 86, Thompson, 42, Daughton, 34.
Pritchard's vote is exactly a majority of both branches of the Legislature the membership being 176. One member of the Senate and seven members of the House were absent or not voting. To-morrow at noon the Legislature will meet in joint session to ballot for Senator, when, if the vote is cast as it was to-day, Pritchard will be elected.

EVENTUALLY APPOINT HIM TO THE SENATE. Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 19.-The arrival of Governor Bushnell from the East is anxiously awaited by the politicians, who are impatient for a settlement of the Senatorial question. Unquestionably there is a division of sentiment among the Republicans as to

the Senatorial question. Unquestionably there is a division of sentiment among the Republicans as to the proper person to select as the successor of Senator Sherman, and the method in which this shall be done is also receiving attention. The questions involved are the selection by appointment of the Governor or the calling together of the Legislature, while a few favor leaving the pince vacant until the regular session, in January, 1898.

There is no probability that the last proposition will be adopted, and the trend of sentiment is favorable to the appointment by the Governor of Marcus A. Hanna. This is opposed by certain of the Forsaker managers, but it is not believed that the real leader of this faction will risk a possible future contest by forcing Governor Bushnell to ignore the claims of Mr. Hanna. It is certain that no agreement has been reached between the factions of the party, but a settlement of the question is looked for soon after the return of the Governor. Mr. Hanna is an avowed candidate, and will make the fight for the honor whether it is decided to refer the question to the Legislature or to have the appointment made by Governor Bushnell.

Since Mr. Sherman has declared in favor of Mr. Hanna, and it is well known that President-elect McKinley desires the selection of the chairman of the National Committee, sentiment is apparently drifting in his favor, and the belief is that the appointment will be announced. The State officers and leading party men are opposed to an extra secsion of the Legislature, and it is not probable that one will be called.

Governor Bushnell of Ohlo was still in the city

the resignation of Senator Sherman. Until then he would do nothing and say nothing.

The Governor was somewhat annoyed by an interview with Murat Halstead, published yesterday, in which Mr. Halstead, published yesterday, in Wr. Halstead, published yesterday, in Wr. Halstead, published

ELECTION OF MR. PLATT.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND TWO DEMO-

Albany, Jan. 19.-The Senate and the Assembly voted separately for United States and Separate at noon the roll was called, and each Senator arose in his seat and announced his choice. When Senator Coffey's name was called he announced as his choice Henry George. Senator Guy was not present when his name was called, but came in later, and also voted for Henry George. These were the only deviations from the caucus agree ments. The only absentees were Senators McNul-

All the Republican Senators, including Senators Brush and Pavey, voted for Thomas C. Platt, and the remaining Democrats voted for David B. Hill, the remaining Democrats voted for David B. Hill.
The clerk announced the result to be 25 for Thomas
C. Platt, 11 for David B. Hill, and 2 for Henry
George. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff announced
the nominee of the Senate for United States Senator to be Thomas C. Platt.
The vote was then taken for Regent of the Unitersity, and resulted in a strict party vote, the
Republicans voting for Chester S. Lord and the
Democrats for Henry P. O'Neil. Chester S. Lord
was declared to be the nominee of the Senate for
Regent.

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After the rollcall on United States Senator, Mr. Guy gave out the following in explanation of his vote for Henry George:

"I stated in caucus the reasons why my associates and I could not vote for Senator Hill. As to our selection of Henry George as a candidate I have this to say; Mr. George represents what is best and most enduring in the Democratic party—the plain common honesty and intelligence of the great body of the people. He is not an extreme free-silverite, though a firm believer in bimetallism. In the recent campaign he rendered heroic service to the Democratic cause, uniting the labor interests in the support of Bryan, thus making possible the superb result achieved against alled corporate interests, unlimited campaign funds and widespread corruption at the polis. If any man in this State deserves to be honored by the Democratic party he is the man. He is a ripe scholar, an upright and honorable man and in all respects the peer of any member of the United States Senate.

"There has been loud complaint that the Senate."

scholar, an upright and honorable man and in All respects the peer of any member of the United States Senate.

"There has been loud complaint that the Senate at Washington represents too exclusively vested property and corporate interests and is out of touch with the mass of the people. While wishing to accord to legitimately acquired property every proper protection and safeguard. I think it is time the first step was taken toward introducing into the membership of the Senate representatives of the tollers and producers, the makers of our National wealth, as well as those who have merely acquired. I hope yet to see the day when Henry George, or some one who as truly represents the people, shall be the duly accredited Democratic representative from this State in the United States Senate."

The Assembly at noon also proceeded to the nomination of a United States Senator. The result showed that Mr. Platt had received 12 votes, Mr. Hill 31, and Henry George 2. The naming of Mr. George by Messrs, Cain and Zurn, of Prooklyn, created a great deal of merriment. There were five absentees, who had been excused on geount of sickness—Messrs, Bellen, B. D. Brown, Emmediately after the announcement of the vote for United States Senator the House went into the nomination of a Regent of the University, The result of the ballot showed that Chester S. Lord had received 112 votes, and Henry F. O'Neil 23.

The two houses will hold a joint meeting tomorrow and ratify the choice of Mr. Platt for Senator.

of congratulations yesterday after the report was world, down to the smallest and most insignifisent from Albany that he had received 191 major-ity in the two branches of the Legislature. One of the first telegrams that reached him was sent by William Penn Nixon, of "The Chicago Inter-Ocean," and said: "I congratulate you on the action of the Republicans at Albany to-day. It was a deserved testimonial to your worth and shows the esteem in which the people hold you." General and Mrs. Alger sent congratulations from Detroit to Mr. and Mrs. Platt. Senator Cal-vin S. Brice, of New-York and Ohio, who will make way for Senator-elect Foraker on March 4, said in a message to Mr. Platt that he had "won a deserved success." Other telegrams were from Supreme Court Judges John Woodward and Frank C. Laughlin, Buffalo; John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, and W. A. Smyth, of Owego. The last two named are Republican State Committeemen.

CAUCUS NOMINEES CHOSEN FAIRBANKS, PENROSE, HANSBROUGH, TELLER

VEST, JONES, GALLINGER AND PLATT day Charles W. Fairbanks was elected United States Senator. D. W. Voorhees was put in nomination by the Democrate, Leroy Templeton by the Populists, and Fairbanks by the Republicans. In the House and rairbanks by the Republicans. In the House Fairbanks was severely arraigned by the Democrats, who called him a millionaire representative of cor-porations. The vote in the House was: Fairbanks, 23; Voorhees, 16; Templeton, 1.—In the Senate the same programme was carried out, Fairbanks receiving a majority of the votes cast. To-morrow, at 10

a. m., the House and Senate will meet in joint ses-sion, and another vote will be taken, which will be Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 19.-When the Senate met United States Senator, the galleries were crowded and every member was in his seat with the ex-ception of Senators Penrose and Mitchell, the latter of whom is ill. After the call to order Lieutenant Governor Lyon announced the names of the two candidates, which had been presented to the Senate on January 6. The rollcall was then ordered, Boles Penrose receiving the votes of the forty-two Republicans present and Chauncey F. Black the votes of the six Democrats.

The House also met at 3 o'clock and voted for Senator Cameron's successor. Mr. Penrose received 198 votes; ex-Lleutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black, of York, 33 votes, and ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, 1 vote. Both bodies will meet in joint session at noon tomorrow to conclude the election of a United States Senator.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 19.—H. C. Hansbrough was

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 19.-H. C. Hansbrough was to-day re-elected United States Senator by a total of 68 to 25 for W. A. Bentley (Pop.). Denver, Jan. 12.—Senator Henry M. Teller was today re-elected United States Senator in both houses

of the General Assembly, the vote being non-partisan and almost unanimous. Nominating speeches were made by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, and the total vote of the two houses shows 94 for Teller, and 3 for Judge Allen, who was nominated by the McKinieyics. The John session will be held to-morrow, when it is thought that only two votes, if any, will be east in opposition to Senator Teller's re-election. Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 19.—Both houses voted separately for United States Senator to-day. The nailot resulted as follows: In the House-Vest (Dem.), &; Kerens (Rep.), M; Jones (Pop.), 4. In the Senate-Vest, 10; Kerens, 14. To-morrow both houses will meet in joint session and re-elect Senator Vest.

of the General Assembly, the vote being non-partise

balloted separately at noon for United States Senator with the result that Senator James K. Jones was rewith the result that Senator James K. Jones was re-elected by an overwheiming majority. The ten Populists cast their votes for J. B. Sovereign and the three Republicans for General Powell Clayton. The joint session will meet at noon to-morrow and elect Senator Jones. Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12.—Both houses of the

General Assembly to-day by separate action elected Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, United States Senaorville H. Platt, of Merinen, United States Sena-tor, to succeed himself, for six years from March 4, 1897. The vote in the Senate was unanimous—24. In the House the vote was 196 for Mr. Platt to 24 for Joseph B. Sargent (Dem.), of New-Haven, Both houses will meet at noon to-morrow in joint con-vention and ratify the election. Concord, N. H., Jan. 19.—Each branch of the

In the Senate the vote stood: Jacob H. Gallinger, of Concord. 21: Hosea W. Parker, of Claremont, 2. The vote in the House resulted: Gallinger, 25: Parker, 33. Twenty-eight Republicans and nine Democrats did not vote. Both branches will meet in joint convention at noon to-day to compare journals and make a final declaration of the vote.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Washington, Jan. 19 .- Until it is definitely settled just what the Olney-Pauncefote treaty

neans it will be idle to expect the Senate to advise and consent to its ratification. Mr. Olney is to appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-morrow to explain at length the exact interpretation to be put on its provisions. In an informal manner he has aspels Great Britain to assist the United States in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine. "The London Times," as has already been pointed out in deductions. Many Senators are disposed to agree with "The Times" on this point, though their scruples may possibly be overcome by the Secretary's arguments to-morrow. "The Philadelphia Press" characterizes as "nonsense issues and questions involving the Monroe Doctrine to a foreign empire." Yet the cable transmits to-day the Queen's Speech from the Throne on opening Parliament, in which the following

Speech from the Throne" is only another term for "report of the Government in power." It is guage quoted represents the interpretation put upon the treaty by one of the Governments negotiating it.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEW "Whereby, I trust, all differences"-not mere is the correct reading of the Olney-Pauncefote delphia Press" to differ from the Queen and her Ministry on so important a point as the correct revocably committed for five years to a policy

general arbitration treaty also only serves to strengthen the opposition in its demand for a rigid scrutiny of the pending convention. If the ble as one with Great Britain. In fact, the whole cant State, would be entitled to obtain a general arbitration treaty from the United States. Such questions, or stand convicted of bad faith in refusing to entertain the demands.

"In fact," said one Senator, "if you talk of the course, the idea that the principle is not only sound now, but has been so in the past, and will remain so for all time to come. Now, what interesting reading history would be, ours especially, if the 'sound' principle of general arbitration had been applied say one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and since that time. Fancy the Declaration of Independence submitted to the arbitration of a European Power! Imagine the 'right of search' debated before a foreign tribunal in 1812! Think of our polley of dealing with the Confederate States, whose independence was with such startling promptness recognized by every European Government, examined

"I am not opposed to arbitration as such in fact. I favor it in many cases, but I desire to be left free to choose which subjects shall be arbitrated and which shall not. If you come along and take the coat off my back, do you think that transaction a proper subject for arbitration? In short, would the very business interests that now clamor so loudly for the adoption of a general scheme of arbitration be willing in their own business to apply the principle which they want this country to adopt toward the world? Would they agree beforehand to submit each and every demand that their employes might see fit to make upon them to arbitration? No sane business man who has noted the often uncalled-for and wholly unreasonable demands made by labor unions here and elsewhere nowadays would dream of doing so.

"Never having refused to arbitrate, the United States can point with a clear conscience to the record of the past and demand that it be trusted to continue that policy, without solemnly binding itself to do so or paper and parchment in each and every case that may be raised by a country which it took fifty years to convince of the justice of a demand for arbitration on the part of Venezuela, and which less than two years ago imposed, without so much as listening to, far less considering, the protest of Niearagua, payment of \$75,000 smart money."

AN APPEAL FOR RATIFICATION. be left free to choose which subjects shall be

AN APPEAL FOR RATIFICATION.

of a prompt ratification of the treaty is a letter addressed to The Tribune by Colonel Archibald Hopkins, of this city. Like all similar appeals that have come under the notice of the correspondent of The Tribune it confines itself to generalities and does not venture to discuss in

It is as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When the American people pronounce the words "the Senate of the United States," that comes before them, despite detraction and the cry of "decadence," the image of an august body, wise in its methods, constituous for its wisdom and lofty in its purposes, a body constituted not that it might rise to great occasions, but that its piane of thought and action should be always on their level; a body of which it might be truly said that it was always an ornament and a defence. Such under the leadership of the illustrious men who have given it renown has been its history; such does the American people expect to find it in dealing with the treaty which is before it to-day. It has been well said that he best serves his country who serves his country best, and it may be said with equal truthfulness that he best serves his country who best serves all mankind.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted it expressed the aspiration of a vigorous young people for free government. The treaty before the Set att franscends in scope and importance the Constitution of the United States, in that it expresses the genuine aspiration, deep down below all jealousies and differences, of two great peoples, allifed by race and innumerable lies, for lasting amily bet veen themselves and for peace on all the earth. It stands in the same relation to the coming "feder-tion of the world"—and come it will—that the Constitution did to the establishment of feder government among men. Had that failed of adoption free government would have been danger-ously, perhaps hopelessly, retarded. Should the